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THE KINGS EDICT AND DECLARATION VPON THE FORMER Edicts of Pacification.

PVBLISHED IN PARIS AT THE PARLIAMENT HELD *the xxv. of Februarie. 1599.*

AT PARIS,
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THE KING'S EDICT AND DECLARATION.

RATIFICATION UPON THE TREATY OF PEACE.

Edicts of Pacification.

PUBLISHED IN PARIS AT THE PARLIAMENT HELD

[illegible] of February 1595.

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Cum privilegio ad hoc specialiter.

THE KINGS EDICT AND DECLARATION VPON THE FORMER EDICTS OF PACIFICATION.

HEnrie by the grace of God, king of *Fraunce* and *Nauarre*, to all that are preſent and to come, greeting. Amongſt the infinit benefits which it hath pleaſed God to beſtow vpon vs, this may well be accounted and eſteemed as one of the moſt rare and notable, namely that it hath pleaſed him to giue vs the grace and power to vndergo and beare out the hideous and dreadfull monſter of troubles, confuſions, and diſorders, which were riſe and ouerflowed this whole Realme at our comming to the Crowne, as being then deuided into ſo many parties and factions, and that in ſuch ſort, as that the moſt loyall and naturall part, was in a maner the leaſt: and withall in ſuch ſort to haue oppoſed and ſtrengthened vs againſt ſuch boyſtrous blaſts of ſtormie tempeſts, as that we haue in the end ouerrid and ouercome them, arriuing at the length in the hauen of

the safe deliuerance and peaceable quietnes of this estate. Of all which let God haue the whole and onely praise and glorie, and we so stirred vp, prouoked, and bound to him thereby, as that we may neuer surcease or giue ouer the offering vp of our self, in all the best maner of seruice we can, for the perfecting & ful accomplishing of this worthie worke: wherin his hand and power hath bene most clearely and manifestly, shewing it selfe vnto the sight of all men, giuing vs to beare and vndergo, not onely so much as our place and abilitie did require, but much more and farre aboue the same; and that in such sort and measure, as (our dignitie considered) in any other time would haue bene verie vnmeete and inconuenient: as neuer fearing to hazard therein our princely renowne, by the free exposing of our limmes and life so oft vnto so many dangerous occurrences accompanying the same. But now whereas we haue found it vnpossible to settle and bring into good order so confused a heape and multitude of so great, so weightie, and so dangerous affaires and businesses at once, and at one time: we haue thought good to take this course, namely to attempt in the first place, such things as could not but by force & might be atchieued, reseruing for a better time the other, which ought and might be determined by reason and course of iustice. As (for example) the generall quarrels that then raigned amongst our good subiects, and the particular mischiefs and iniuries lying vpon the soundest and most trusty parties of our kingdome, all which we iudged much

much more easie to be redressed and cured, whē the ciuill warres (the originall & cause of continuance of the same) should be cut off and taken away. Now we hauing (by Gods assisting hand) wel and prosperously preuayled herein, to the vtter extirpation of warres and all maner of hostility out of all the corners and quarters of our realme, we hope with as good successe to compose and set in order the matters as yet out of square and order, that so we may attaine the full establishment of a firme peace and setled quietnesse, which hath alwaies bene the scope and drift of all our desires and resolutions, and the price we aymed at in all the paines and trauels which we haue vndertakē throughout the whole course of our life. Now amongst the affaires and matters with patience and cōtinuance of time to be remedied (& that one of the chiefest and most principall thereof) were the complaints, which we receiued from many of our prouinces and Catholike townes, for that the exercises of the Catholike religion, were not generally again established, according to the Edicts heretofore made for the pacifying of the troubles, which had risen and sprong from the cause of Religion. As also the supplications and admonitions offred vnto vs by thē of the pretended reformed religion, as well cōcerning the default & lacke of due execution done of that which hath bene granted vnto thē by vertue of the aforesaid Edicts, as also for that they desired, that there might furthermore be added vnto the said Edicts, the establishmēt of the exercises of their said Religion, the liberty of their consciences, & the safty

and ſecuritie of their perſons and goods, preſuming that they had iuſt matter to draw them to the entertaining of ſome new and great conceits, by reaſon of the laſt troubles and diſturbances, alleaging that the principall drift and occaſion thereof, was plotted and layed to entrap and wholy to ouertread them. Which things (that we might not ouercharge our ſelfe with multitudes of buſineſſes at one time, as alſo in aſmuch as the raging heat of warres did gainſay and hold out all eſtabliſhment of lawes, (how good, wholſome, and neceſſarie ſoeuer they might haue bene) we haue ſtill deferred from time to time to prouide for. But now, ſeeing it pleaſeth God to giue vs to inioy ſome better quietneſſe and reſt, we haue iudged that the ſame cannot better be imployed, then to make it our leiſure and liberty, to reſpect and take in hand the things concerning his glorie and holie worſhip, and to prouide that he may be honoured and ſerued of all our ſubiects: and that (though it pleaſe him not to haue it after one maner of forme, and in one kind of religion, it may be at the leaſt to one and the ſame intention, and with ſuch a cariage, as may be free from all maner of troubles and tumults that otherwiſe would riſe amongſt them; and that we and this our Realme may euermore deſerue and conſerue the glorious title of *Moſt Chriſtian*, which hath ſo long ſince for ſo manifold our merits & deſerts bene purchaſed and obtained; and by the ſame meanes take away the cauſe of miſchiefe and trouble, which may riſe vpon the matter of religion, as being the

thing

thing that alwayes moueth the heart and eyes more then all other things beſides. For this cauſe we (hauing conſidered the waightineſſe of the matter, and that it deſerueth with all carefulneſſe to be looked into, and hauing againe receiued the humble requeſts and ſupplications of our Catholike ſubiects, as alſo hauing permitted our ſaid ſubiects of the pretended reformed Religion, to aſſemble together by their Deputies to make theirs ready, and to incloſe together and ſhut vp in one, what they haue to ſay or alleage for themſelues, and about the ſame matter to conferre with them diuerſe times; and hauing further peruſed the ſaid former Edicts throughly) haue thought it meet to frame a generall, plaine, vpright or indifferent and abſolute law concerning the whole matter, in the behalfe of all our ſubiects, that by it they may be ruled in ſuch controuerſies, as heretofore haue riſen amongſt them hereby, or which hereafter might riſe amõgſt them, and whereby both the one and the other may find matter to content thẽſelues withall, as far forth as the time (conſidered as it is) will beare. And this our reſolution and mature deliberation, we haue vndertaken nothing at all in reſpect of our ſelfe, but in reſpect onely of the zeale which we haue for to ſee God ſerued: and that it may from henceforth make, procure, and eſtabliſh amongſt our ſubiects a ſound and laſting peace. For the which we beſeech and ſtill waite vpon his diuine Maieſtie, craning and expecting the like protection and fauour, which he hath continually in moſt cleare and manifeſt ſort

vouchsafed this Realme, from since the time it first was, and throughout all that long tract of time that it hath continued: & that it would likewise please his Maiestie to shew our subiects such fauor and grace, as that they may learne to vnderstād, that in the obseruing of this our ordinance, consisteth (next to that which they owe to God and to vs) the principal foundation of their vnitie and concord, tranquility and rest, and of the entire reestablishing of this estate in his former glorie, wealth, and mightinesse. And as for our selfe, we promise to cause it to be exactly obserued, without tollerating or bearing with any maner of encounter or resistance. For these causes hauing (with the aduise of the Princes of our bloud, & other Princes & officers vnto the Crowne, and other great & notable personages of our Counsell of Estate, being about vs) well and diligently weighed and considered all the whole matter, we haue by this our perpetuall and irreuocable Decree pronounced, declared, & ordained, do pronounce, declare, and ordaine:

I.

First, that the remembrance of all things passed of the one part and of the other, from the beginning of the moneth of March in the yeare 1585. vnto our comming to the Crowne, and during the other troubles going before, and by the occasion of them, shal remaine for dead and buried, and as things that neuer were. And it shall not be lawfull or permitted vnto any of our Attorneyes generall, or any other persons whatsoeuer, publike or priuate, at any time,

vpon

vpon any occaſion that may happen, to make mention therof, or to implead or accuſe any for the ſame in any of our Courts or iuriſdictions whatſoeuer.

II.

We forbid likewiſe all our ſubiects, of what condition or quality ſoeuer they be, to renew the remẽbrance aforeſaid, by multiplying of words, by ſtomacking, wronging, or prouoking of one another, with the reproch of anie thing that is paſt, vpon anie cauſe, pretext, or colour whatſoeuer, in diſputations, proteſtations, or any maner of quarels, neither yet to miſcall or offend by word one another, about anie word or deed before paſt: but to containe thẽſelues and to liue peacebly together as brethren, friends, and fellow citizens, vpon paine for offending herein, to be puniſhed as breakers of the peace, and diſturbers of the publike quietneſſe.

III.

We ordaine, that the Catholike, Apoſtolike, Romane Religion ſhall be reſtored and eſtabliſhed againe in all the places of this our Realme & countries vnder our iuriſdiction, where the exerciſe of the ſame hath bene neglected, there to be freely and peacebly exerciſed without any maner of moleſtation or impeachment. Forbidding moſt expreſly all maner of perſons of what eſtate, quality, or cõdition ſoeuer they be, vpon the penaltie aboue named, to trouble, moleſt, or diſquiet the Prieſts in the celebration of the diuine ſeruice, or of the enioying and reaping of their tenths, fruits, and reuenues of their benefices, and all other rights and duties belonging

vnto them: and that all thoſe which in the time of the troubles haue bene taken away, as Churches, houſes, goods, or reuenues, belonging to the ſaid Eccleſiaſticall perſons, and that thoſe which do withhold and occupie the ſame, do ſurrender the whole poſſeſſion and peaceable fruition in ſuch rights, liberties, and aſſurances as they had them before that they were diſſeized of the ſame. In moſt plaine tearmes alſo forbidding thoſe of the ſaid pretended reformed Religion, to make any Sermons, or other exerciſe of their ſaid Religion in the Churches, houſes, and habitations of the ſaid Eccleſiaſticall perſons.

IIII.

It ſhall be in the choyce of the ſayd Eccleſiaſtical perſons, to buy the houſes and buildings erected in places prophaned by them which occupied them during the time of the troubles, or elſe to conſtraine the poſſeſſers & owners of the ſaid buildings to buy the grounds, & in both caſes eſtimation to be made by ſuch as are wiſe and skilfull therin: in ſuch ſort, as that the parties may agree and conclude together: & if they cannot be brought to agreement amongſt themſelues, then the Iudges of thoſe places ſhal determine the whole matter; the owners their aide and helpe alwayes reſerued vnto them, againſt ſuch as it may concerne or belong vnto. And in caſe where the ſaid Eccleſiaſticall perſons ſhall compell thoſe in poſſeſſion to buy the ground, they (the ſaid Eccleſiaſticall perſons) ſhall not receiue the price of the valuation, but it ſhall remaine in the

hands

hands of the poſſeſſed, and they ſtill ſtand anſwerable for the ſame, and for the profite for the ſame, after the rate of a pennie in twenty, vntill ſuch time as the ſame ſhall be imployed for the profite of the Church: and this likewiſe to be procured within the ſpace of a yeare. And if it happen that the ſame time be expired, and the money not imployed, and that the occupier of the ſame will not keepe it any longer at the ſaid rent, he ſhall be diſcharged thereof in paying the ſame ouer to anie man that is able to pay the principall and the rent, hauing authority from a Iuſtice, and warrant for that which he ſhall do therein. And as concerning the holy places, there ſhall order be taken for them, by the Commiſſioners which ſhal be by vs ordained and appointed for the executing of this preſent Edict, hauing bene before by vs inſtructed what to do in this point.

V.

And yet notwithſtanding the grounds and places occupied and imploied about the repairing and fortifying of the townes and other places of our Realme, as alſo the matter imploied that way, ſhall not be to be chalenged or redemanded by ſuch Eccleſiaſticall perſons, or elſe any other either publique or priuate, except at ſuch times as the ſayd reparations and fortifications ſhall be pulled downe by our appointment and ordinance.

VI.

And to the end that there may not be left any occaſion of iarre or trouble amongſt our ſubiects, we haue permitted and doe permit thoſe of the ſayd

pretended reformed religion, to liue and dwell in all the townes and places of this our Realme, and countries vnder our iuriſdictiõ, without any maner of examination, vexatiõ, moleſtation, or cõpulſion to the doing of any thing in the matter of religion, cõtrary to their conſcience, & not to be ſearched or rãſackt, in the houſes and places where they mind to abide and dwell, ſo that they carrie themſelues in all other their demeanour according to that which is contained in this our preſent Edict.

VII.

We haue likewiſe licenſed al Lords, Gentlemen, and other perſons aſwel inhabiting this our Realme as others making profeſſion of the ſayd pretended reformed Religion, hauing in our kingdome and countries vnder our iuriſdiction, the priueledge of a Iuſtice of life and death, or a fee in Knights ſeruice (as in *Normandy*) whether he hold it as proprietarie thereunto, or as one hauing right and intereſt vnto the reuenewes of the ſame, in the whole, or in the halfe, or by the thirds, to haue in ſuch their houſes of Iuſtice of life and death, or in their fee of Knights ſeruice (which yet they ſhall giue the names & notice of vnto our Bailifes & Lieutenants, ettery one in his place of their principall dwelling houſe) the exerciſe of the ſayd Religiõ, both whiles they are there reſident themſelues, as alſo their wiues or family, or any part thereof when they are abſent. And in caſe the title of this their tenure bearing to ſit as Iudges vpon life and death, or the title of a whole Knights fee, be called in queſtion, and ſtand in controuerſie

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in the law, notwithſtanding the exerciſe of the ſayd Religion may be there kept; prouided that the parties aforeſayd be actually poſſeſſed of the ſaid houſe, bearing ſuch commiſſion of ſitting as Iudge in matters of life and death, although our Atturney generall be a party therein. We further alſo permit and allow them, to haue the ſayd exerciſe in their other houſes priuiledged with the authority of ſitting as Iudge in matters of life & death, or being a Knights fee, for the time they ſhall be reſident thereupon themſelues, and not otherwiſe: and all this to be vnderſtood & conſtrued in the behalfe of themſelues, their familie, ſubiects, and whatſoeuer others that will reſort thereunto.

VIII.

In the houſes of thoſe which haue a fee, where they of the ſayd Religion haue not the priuiledge of high Iuſtice, or of a Knights fee, they may not haue the ſayd exerciſe but for themſelues onely and their family. We meane not notwithſtanding that if there come in other perſons to the number of thirty beſides their owne family, whether it be vpon occaſion of Baptiſme, the viſiting of their friends or otherwiſe, that then they may be ſearched: except on the other ſide, that the ſaid houſes be in the townes, boroughs, or villages belonging to the Lords Catholiques high Iuſtices, & thoſe, others then our ſelf: and wherein the ſayd Lords Catholikes haue their places: for in ſuch caſe thoſe of the ſayd Religion may not in the ſayd townes, boroughs, or villages exerciſe the ſame, except it be with the good leaue

and licenſe of the ſayd Lords high Iuſtices, and not otherwiſe.

IX.

We permit likewiſe thoſe of the ſayd Religion, to hold and continue their exerciſes, in all the Townes and places within our iuriſdiction, where it was eſtabliſhed and exerciſed by them publiquely & many and diuerſe times in the yeares 1596. and 1597. vnto the end of the moneth of Auguſt, notwithſtanding any Iudgement or ſentence contrarie thereunto.

X.

In like manner the ſayd exerciſe may be eſtabliſhed and reeſtabliſhed, in all the Townes and places where it hath bene eſtabliſhed, or ought to be by the Edict of Pacification made in the yeare 77. or by the particular articles, and conferences held at *Nerac* and *Flex*: without any impeachment vnto the ſaid eſtabliſhment in the places of *Demaine*, granted by the ſayd Edict, Articles and Conferences, for the places of Bayliwickes, or which ſhall ſo be hereafter, notwithſtanding that they haue bene ſince then aliened and ſold away to Catholikes, or ſhal ſo be in time to come. And yet our meaning is not, that the ſaid exerciſe may be eſtabliſhed againe in the places of the ſaid *Demaine*, which haue bene heretofore poſſeſſed by them of the ſaid pretended reformed religion, where it hath bene planted only in conſideration of the ſafetie of their perſons, or becauſe of the priuiledge of the Lordſhips, if the ſaid Lordſhips be found at this preſent to be in the poſſeſſion

of

of ſuch perſons as are of the ſaid Catholike Apoſtolike Romiſh Religion.

XI.

Furthermore in euery of the auncient Bayliwikes, Lieutenantſhips, and gouernements ſtanding in ſtead of a bayliwike, & being to haue chiefe and principall places in the Courts of Parliament, we ordaine, that in the Suburbes of ſome one Towne beſides thoſe which haue bene granted vnto them by the ſaid Edict, particular Articles and Conferences: and where there is no ſuch Townes, in ſome one borough or village, the exerciſe of the ſayd pretended reformed Religion may be publikly vſed for all ſuch as will go thereunto, notwithſtanding there be in the ſayd Bayliwiks, Lieutenantſhips, and Gouernements, many places where the ſayd exerciſe is already eſtabliſhed: excepted from hence the ſayd place of Bayliwike newly agreed vpon by the preſent Edict, and the Townes wherein there lyeth any Archbiſhop or Biſhop: and that without any thing letting, but that thoſe of the pretended reformed Religion, may demand & name for the ſayd place of their ſayd exerciſe the boroughes & villages neare vnto the ſayd Townes: excepted alſo the places and Seignories belonging to the ſayd Eccleſiaſtical perſons, as wherein we doe not meane that the ſayd ſecond place of Bailiwike may be eſtabliſhed, hauing excepted and reſerued the ſame of our ſpecial grace and fauour. It is our pleaſure and meaning, that by the name of auncient Bayliwikes bee vnderſtood thoſe which were in the time of the deceaſed King

Henry our moſt Honourable Lord & Father in law, held and taken for Bayliwikes, Lieutenantſhips, & gouernements of chiefe and principall place in our ſayd Courts of Parliament.

XII.

It is not our meaning by this preſent Edict, to derogate or take away any thing from the Edicts & Agreements made heretofore, for the reducing of certaine Princes, Lords, Gentlemen, and Catholike Townes vnder our iuriſdiction, in that which concerneth the exerciſe of the ſayd Religion: which Edicts aud Agreements ſhall be maintained and kept in this reſpect, according as it ſhall be declared by the inſtructions giuen the Commiſſioners which ſhall be appointed for the execution of the preſent Edict.

XIII.

We expreſly forbid all them of the ſaid Religion, to vſe any exrciſe of the ſame, either by way of the Miniſtery, Gouernment, Diſcipline, or publike inſtruction of children or others, in this our Realme and countries vnder our allegiance, in any thing concerning religiõ, except in the places permitted & granted by this preſent Edict.

XIIII.

As alſo to vſe any exerciſe of the ſayd Religion in our Court & traine, neither likewiſe in our lands & countries beyond the mountaines, neither yet in our Citie of *Paris*, or within fiue leagues of the ſayd City: notwithſtanding thoſe of the ſayd Religion, dwelling in the ſayd coaſtes and countries beyond the

the mountaines, and in our ſayd City, and within the compaſſe of fiue leagues round about the ſame, ſhal not be ſearched in their houſes, nor forced to the doing of any thing in the matter of Religion contrary to their conſcience: ſo that they demeane thẽſelues in other things according as is enioyned thẽ in this our preſent Edict.

XV.

In like manner the publike exerciſe of the ſayd Religion may not be vſed in warres, except in thoſe quarters whoſe Chiefetaines are profeſſors of the ſayd Religion, and yet furthermore it is to be vnderſtood, that thoſe quarters muſt be others then that in which we ſhall lodge in our owne proper perſon.

XVI.

Following the ſecond Article of the cõference of *Nerac*, we permit them of the ſaid Religion, to build places for the exerciſe of the ſame, in the Cities and places where liberty and licenſe is graunted vnto them for the ſame: and further, ſuch places as they haue heretofore to that ende builded, ſhall be reſtored vnto them, or elſe the grounds whereupon they ſtood, in ſuch ſtate as it now ſtandeth: Yea though they be in ſuch places as they may not be ſuffered to vſe the exerciſe of their Religion except they be tranſlated and changed into the nature of other buildings. In which caſe the poſſeſſors of the ſayd buildings, ſhall giue vnto them roomes and places of the ſame price and value that they were of before they were in that manner by them tranſlated, or the iuſt valuation of them in money at a rate ſet downe

by ſuch as are skilfull. Reſerued alwayes vnto ſuch proprietaries and owners, whatſoeuer aide or ſuccor which the law may any way offord them againſt any whom the matter may concerne.

XVII.

We forbid all Preachers, Readers, and all others which vſe to ſpeake in the places of publike aſſemblies, to vſe any words, diſcourſes, or argument tending to the ſtirring vp of the people vnto ſedition: hauing rather inioyned them, we do againe inioyne them, to carrie and behaue themſelues modeſtly, not vttering or ſpeaking of any thing but what may tend to the edification and inſtruction of the hearers, and to the maintenance of the peace and tranquility by vs eſtabliſhed in this our ſayd Realme, vpon the paines and penalty ſet downe in the former Edicts. Giuing expreſſe charge and commandemẽt vnto our generall Atturnies and their ſubſtitutes, to giue informatiõ according to their office, againſt ſuch as ſhall oppoſe themſelues by contrary practiſes in this point, vpon paine themſelues to anſwere in their owne perſons, and of depriuation from their offices, for fayling therein.

XVIII.

We forbid in like manner all our Subiects, of what condition or quality ſoeuer they be, to traine or draw by force or ſecret and ſubtile ſuggeſtions, the children of the ſayd Religion, to cauſe them to be Baptized or confirmed in the Catholike Apoſtilike Romaine Church, contrary to the good liking of their parents. As likewiſe the ſame inhibitions are

to be extended to them of the ſayd preten ded reformed Religion: and that a like to both, vpon paine of being puniſhed for examples vnto all others, that they may beware to do the like.

XIX.

Thoſe of the pretended reformed Religion, ſhall not be any way tyed, or ſtand bound by reaſon of abiurations, promiſes & oathes which they haue made heretofore, or for any ſuretiſhip which they haue entred into in reſpect of the matter of the ſayd Religion, neither ſhall they be moleſted or troubled any manner of way at all for the ſame.

XX.

They ſhall in like manner be inioyned to keepe and obſerue the Feſtiuall dayes, appointed in the Catholike, Apoſtolike, Romaine Church, neither may they vpon thoſe dayes worke, ſell, or ſhew wares in their opẽ ſhops, neither likewiſe may handicrafts men worke out of their ſhops, either in chambers, or in their houſes ſhut cloſe to them, vpon the ſayd Feſtiuall dayes or any other prohibited, in any occupation or craft, which may make a noiſe to be heard without by ſuch as paſſe by, or yet of their neighbours. In which caſe alſo there ſhall not any ſearch be made but by ſuch as are appointed officers for the executing of Iuſtice.

XXI.

The bookes concerning the pretended reformed Religion, may not be printed and ſold publikely, but in the Cities and places where the publike exerciſe of the ſayd Religion is permitted. And as for o-

ther bookes which ſhall be printed in other Cities, they ſhall be ſeene and peruſed aſwell by our officers as Diuines, as is appointed by our decrees and ordenances. We expreſly forbid the printing, publiſhing, and ſelling of all bookes, ſcrolles, or writings, defamatory, and tending to the taking away of any mans good name, vpon the paines and puniſhment contained in our decrees and ordenances: inioyning and charging all our Iudges and officers to be diligent in the executing of the ſame.

XXII.

We furthermore ordaine, that there ſhall not be made any diſtinction or difference (in reſpect of Religion) in the receiuing of Scholers to be inſtructed & trained vp in Vniuerſities, Colledges, or ſchooles, or of the ſicke and poore, in receiuing of them into Hoſpitals, houſes for the diſeaſed, or publike almes houſes.

XXIII.

Thoſe of the pretended reformed Religion, ſhall be bound to keepe the lawes of the Catholike, Apoſtolike, Romaine Church, receiued in this our Realme, concerning the matter of mariages already contracted or to be contracted, as alſo concerning the degrees of conſanguinity and affinity.

XXIIII.

In like maner thoſe of the ſaid religiō ſhal pay the duties of entring, as it is accuſtomed for the charges and offices which ſhall be diſcharged for them, without being conſtrained to giue their attēdance about the executing of any ceremonies cōtrarie vnto their

ſayd

ſaid religion: and being vrged to an oath, they ſhall not be bound to make any other, then to hold vp their hand, and to ſweare and promiſe to God, that they will ſpeake the truth: and againe, they ſhall not be bound to take anie diſpenſation for oathes paſſed by them in matters of bargaines, and obligations.

XXV.

We wil and ordaine, that all thoſe of the ſaid pretended reformed religion, and others which haue taken partie with that ſide, of what eſtate, qualitie, or condition ſoeuer they be, be bound and tied by all good and reaſonable wayes, and vpon paine of ſuch puniſhment as is cõtained in the Edicts made for that purpoſe, to pay and diſcharge the tenths to the Curats and other Eccleſiaſticall perſons, and to all others to whom they belong and appertaine, according to the vſe and cuſtome receiued in the places of their abode.

XXVI.

Diſinheritings or depriuations, whether in ſtate of life, or in matters diſpoſed of by wil and teſtamẽt, comming onely of hatred, or for the cauſe of religion, ſhall not take place either for the time paſt, or that is to come amongſt our ſubiects.

XXVII.

To the end that the affections of our Subiects may be ſo much the better and more firmely knit together, as our purpoſe is, and to take away all diſcontentments that may enſue: We declare all them which do or hereafter ſhall make profeſſion of the

ſaid pretended reformed religion, capable of holding and exerciſing all maner of Eſtates, dignities, offices, & publike charges whatſoeuer, be they royall, Seigniories, or of the cities of our ſaid realme, countries, lands, and dominions vnder our allegeance, notwithſtanding all ſuch oaths as haue paſſed to the contrary, and to be indifferently admitted and receiued thereinto. And as for our Courts of Parliament and other Iudges, it ſhall be ſufficient for them to informe & enquire of the liues, maners, religion and honeſt conuerſation of them which are or ſhall be inueſted with offices, as well of the one religion, as of the other, without taking of thē any other oath, then of wel & faithfully ſeruing the king, in the executing of their charges, and keeping of his ordinances, as hath from all time bene obſerued & vſed. And when anie vacation falleth out of anie the ſaid Eſtates, charges, and offices, as for ſuch as ſhall be in our gift and diſpoſing, it ſhall therein be held indifferent for vs to appoint thereunto anie maner of perſons, as capable thereof without diſtinction, as being a thing ſo greatly making for the firmer vniting of our ſubiects. We mean likewiſe that thoſe of the ſaid pretēded reformed religion may be admitted and receiued into all maner of counſels, conſultations, deliberations, aſſemblies & functions, concerning the things aforeſaid, it being no barre or preiudice vnto them, to keepe them for enioying of the ſame, becauſe they are of the ſayd religion.

XXVIII.

We ordaine for the burying of the deceaſed of thoſe

thoſe of the ſaid religion, that there ſhal ſpeedy prouiſion be made through all the cities and places of this realme, and in euerie place thereof by our Officers and Magiſtrates, or elſe by thoſe Commiſſioners which we ſhall depute for the execution of the preſent Edict, of ſome one place or other, in ſuch conuenient ſort and maner as poſſiblie may be. And ſuch Churchyards as they had heretofore, and are now depriued of, ſhal againe be reſtored vnto them, except it fall out, that at this preſent they be furniſhed with buildings, of what quality ſoeuer, & then in ſuch caſe there ſhall others be prouided for them freely without any their coſts or charges.

XXIX.

We inioyne and ſtraightly giue in charge vnto our ſaid Officers, that ſuch diligence and endeuour be vſed in the ſaid matter of burying places, as that through their negligẽce there may not any ſcandale ariſe to any. And to come more particularly & nearly to the point, be it knowne to ſuch Officers, that it ſhall be their parts, within fifteene dayes after requeſt made, to prouide for them of the ſaid religion a conuenient place for burials, without any further detracting of time or making of any delay, vpõ paine of looſing fiue hundred Crownes, to be recouerd of their proper and priuate perſons. It is likewiſe forbidden the ſaid Officers, and all others to exact or demaund any thing for the conducting & bringing of the ſaid dead bodies vnto the ſaid places, vpon paine of being condemned as extortioners.

XXX.

And to the end that iuſtice may be adminiſtred vnto our ſubiects, without anie ſuſpition of hatred or fauour (it being one of the principall meanes for the nouriſhing of peace and concord) we haue ordained, and do ordaine, that in our Court of Parliament of Paris, there ſhall be eſtabliſhed one Chamber or Court, conſiſting of a Preſident and ſixteene Counſellers of the ſaid Parliament, which ſhall be called by the name and title of the Edict-court or Chamber, and they ſhall be not only to deale in the cauſes and ſutes of thoſe of the ſaid pretẽded reformed religion, which ſhall be within the ordinarie reach of the ſaid Court, but alſo with the iudgemẽts of our Parliaments of *Normandy* & *Brittaine*, according to the authoritie which ſhall hereafter be attributed and granted vnto the ſame by the preſent Edict: and this to be continued vntill in euerie of the ſaid Parliaments there be eſtabliſhed a Court for the doing of iuſtice in the places ſuing therunto. We further ordaine, that of the foure Offices of Counſellours in our ſaid Parliament of Paris, ſtanding and eſtabliſhed according to the forme & maner of the laſt inſtitution and appointment made by vs, there be preſently prouided & receiued into the ſaid Parliament foure of them of the ſaid pretended reformed religion, ſuch as are ſufficient and capable of the ſame, and that they be beſtowed or placed, the chiefe and principall in the ſaid Court of the Edict, and the other three according to the meaſure of gifts graunted them into the three Courts of

Inquiry

Inquirie: & further that for the two first offices of lay Counsellers of the sayd Court that shal fall void by death, there shall likewise be prouided two of the said pretẽded reformed religion, and the same taken in and placed: the like course shall be taken in the two other Courts of Inquirie.

XXXI.

Besides the Court heretofore established at *Castres*, for the precincts and liberties of our Court of Parliament at *Tholosa*, and which shall be continued in the estate it standeth, we haue for the same cõsiderations ordained, and do ordaine, that in euery one of the Courts of Parliament of *Grenoble* & *Burdeaux*, there shall be likewise established a Court, consisting of two Presidents, the one a Catholike, and the other of the pretended reformed religion, and of twelue Counsellers, sixe wherof shall be Catholikes, and the other sixe of the said religion: the which President and Counsellers Catholikes shall be by vs taken and chosen out of the bodies of our said Courts: and as for them of the said religion, there shall a new creation be made of one President and six Counsellers for the Parliament of *Burdeaux*, and of one President and three Counsellers for the Parliament of *Grenoble*: which with the three Counsellers of the said religion, which are already in the said Parliament, shall be imployed in the said Court of *Dolphinie*. And the said Offices shall be created with a new creation, hauing allowed them the same fees, honours, authorities and preheminences that others of the sayd Courts haue. And the sayd

ſeat of the ſayd Court of *Burdeaux* ſhalbe in the ſayd citie of *Burdeaux*, or at *Nerac*, and that of *Dolphine* at *Grenoble*.

XXXII.

The ſayd Court of *Dolphine* ſhall determine the cauſes of thoſe of the ſaid pretended reformed religion, being within the precincts and liberties of our Parlament of *Prouence*, without hauing need to ſue out any writs for the remouing of the cauſes, neither yet anie other letters of confirmation, thē ſuch as are to be had in our court of Chauncerie in *Dolphine*: as alſo thoſe of the ſaid religion of *Normandy* and *Brittaine*, ſhal not be bound to ſue out any writs of remouing of cauſes, neither yet other letters of confirmation, then thoſe which are to be had in our court of Chauncerie at *Paris*.

XXXIII.

Our ſubiects of the ſaid religion of the Parliamēt of *Burgundie*, ſhall haue their choice to haue their matters pleaded and heard either in the court ordained in the Parliament of *Paris*, or in that of *Dolphine*. And accordingly ſhall be acquited and freed from ſuing out their writs of remoue and letters of confirmation from any where elſe, then in the ſaid courts of Chancerie of *Paris* or *Dolphine*, according as they themſelues ſhall thinke good.

XXXIIII.

All the ſaid Courts compoſed and appointed as aforeſaid, ſhal determine and iudge with ſoueraigne authoritie and vnauoydable ſentence, by iudgement vncontrolleable by anie others, of the ſutes and controuerſies raiſed or to be raiſed, in which thoſe of the

ſaid

ſaid pretended reformed religion ſhal be the parties principal, or the warrãts in demãding or defending: & that in all maner of matters, either ciuill or criminall, whether the ſaid ſute be by writ or extemporal appeale, and that if it ſo ſeeme good to the ſaid parties, and the one of them require the ſame before proteſtation made in the cauſe, in regard of the remouing of the ſute: excepted notwithſtãding al matters of benefices, the perſonages not impropriate, eccleſiaſticall patronages, and all other ſuch cauſes as wherein ſhall be handled the rights and duties or reuenues of the Church, all which ſhall be handled and iudged by the courts of Parliament, the ſaid Aſſemblies and courts of the Edict hauing nothing to do to take acknowledgment of the ſame. As likewiſe it is our will and pleaſure, that for the iudging and deciding of cauſes criminall, which ſhal happen betwixt the ſaid Eccleſiaſticall perſons, and thoſe of the ſaid pretended reformed religion, if the Eccleſiaſticall partie be defendant, in ſuch caſe the triall and iudgement of ſuch cauſes criminall ſhall belong vnto our ſoueraigne & high Courts, denying all dealing therin vnto the ſaid courts of the Edicts: and where ſuch Eccleſiaſticall partie ſhall be plaintife, and the partie of the ſaid religion defendant, the triall and iudgement of ſuch criminall cauſe ſhal appertaine by appeale, and with power of abſolute & definitiue ſentence to be determined of, in the ſaid eſtabliſhed Courts of the Edict. The ſaid courts likewiſe ſhall heare and examine in vacation times ſuch matters as by the Edicts and ordinances are al-

lotted & apointed to be heard and examined of the ſaid eſtabliſhed courts in vacation times, euerie one in his precinct and iuriſdiction.

XXXV.

The ſaid court of *Grenoble* from henceforth ſhal be vnited and incorporated to the body of the ſaid court of Parliament, and the Counſellers and Preſidents of the ſaid pretended reformed religion, called Preſidents and Counſellers of the ſaid court, and ſo held and accounted of the ranke & number of the ſame: and for theſe purpoſes they ſhall be firſt diſpoſed of & placed in the other Courts, and after drawne out from them to be imployed and do their ſeruice in ſuch courts as we ſhall ordaine anew: and withall in the places of their charge where they ſhall be aſſiſtant, they ſhall haue a voice and ſeat in all the conſultations which ſhall be held by the officers of the courts aſſembled and come together, and ſhall enioy the ſame fees, authoritie and prehemineñces with the other Preſidents and Counſellours of the ſaid court.

XXXVI.

And further it is our wil and intent, that the ſaid Courts of *Caſtres* and *Burdeaux* be reunited and incorporated in the ſayd Parliaments, after the ſame manner that the others are, when neede ſhall be; and that the cauſes mouing vs to make ſuch eſtabliſhmẽt ſhall ceaſe, and ſhall not haue any more place amongſt our ſubiects: and for the ſame purpoſes the Preſidents and Counſellors of them of the ſayd Religion

ligion ſhall be called and held for Preſidents and Counſellours of the ſayd Courts.

XXXVII.

There ſhall be likewiſe created and ordained anew in the Court ordained for the Parliament of *Burdeaux*, two Subſtitutes of our Atturney and Aduocate generall, of which our Atturney ſhall be a Catholike, and the other of the ſayd Religion; and theſe ſhall be inueſted with the ſayd offices & competent fees allowed thereunto.

XXXVIII.

The two ſayd Subſtitutes ſhall not take vppon them any other quality or condition, but that of Subſtitutes, and when the Courts ordained for the Parliaments of *Tholoſa* and *Burdeaux* ſhall be vnited & incorporated vnto the ſayd Parliaments, the ſayd Subſtitutes ſhall be placed in the offices of Counſellours in the ſame.

XXXIX.

The diſpatch of writs out of the Chauncery of the Court of *Burdeaux*, ſhall be in the preſence of two of the Counſellers of the ſayd Court, whereof the one ſhall be a Catholike, and the other of the ſayd pretended reformed Religion: in their abſence one of the Maiſters of the Requeſts of our ſayd Towne Houſe, and one of the *Notaries* Secretaries of the ſayd Court of Parliament of *Burdeaux* ſhall keepe reſidence in the place where the ſayd Court ſhall be eſtabliſhed, or elſe one of the Secretaries Ordinaries of the Chauncery to ſigne the writs of the ſayd Chauncery.

XL.

We will and ordaine, that in the ſayd Court of *Burdeaux*, there ſhall be two choſen out and appointed Regiſters of the ſayd Parliament, the one in Ciuill and the other in Criminall cauſes, which ſhall exerciſe the ſayd charges by vertue of our Commiſſions, & ſhall be called Commiſſioners for the Regiſter Court Ciuill and Criminall, and therefore ſhall not at any time be caſt out or diſanulled by the ſayd Regiſters of the Parliament: & yet notwithſtãding they ſhall be bound to render the profite and commodity of the ſayd Regiſter Court vnto the ſayd Regiſters or Clarkes. Which ſayd Commiſſioners ſhall be rewarded by the ſayd Regiſters as ſhal be adiudged and thought meete by the ſayd Court. Furthermore there ſhall be ordained Sergeants that are Catholikes, which ſhall bee taken in the ſayd Court, or from elſewhere, according as we ſhall thinke it beſt: beſides which, there ſhall alſo be two of the ſaid religiõ newly ordained & freely prouided for, & al the ſayd Sergeants ſhall be ruled by the ſaid Court, aſwell in the diſcharging and deuiding of their charge and buſineſſe, as of the profits & commodities which they ought to take. There ſhall likewiſe be giuen forth Commiſſion for a Payer of fees, and for a Receiuer or Collector of the fines and amercements of the ſayd Court, for to haue ſuch a one prouided as we ſhall thinke good, if the Court be kept any where elſe then in the ſayd City. And the Commiſſion heretofore graunted vnto the paymaiſter of the fees for the Court of *Caſtres*, ſhal take

his

his full and intire effect: and there ſhall be ioyned vnto the ſayd charge, the Commiſſion of the receipts of the fines and amercements of the ſayd Court.

XLI.

There ſhall care be had for the good and ſufficiēt appointmēt of fees for the officers of the Courts ordained by this Edict.

XLII.

The Preſidents, Counſellers and other Catholike officers of the ſayd Courts, ſhall be continued as long as poſſibly may be, and as we ſhall ſee it to make for our ſeruice & the good of our ſubiects, & in this time of thus bearing with and tollerating of the one, there ſhall prouiſion be made of others to ſucceed them in their places, before their departure, and therewithall in ſuch ſort, as that during the time of ſuch their ſeruice, it ſhall not be lawfull for them to depart or be abſent from the ſayd Courts without leaue granted, by them which ſhall be Iudges in the cauſes concerning the Ordenance.

XLIII.

The ſayd Courts ſhall be eſtabliſhed within ſixe monethes, during the which time (if the eſtabliſhing therof do ſtay ſo long before it be brought to paſſe) the ſutes riſen or to riſe, in which thoſe of the ſayd religion ſhall be parties, and of the iuriſdiction and within the precincts of our Parliaments of *Paris*, *Roane*, *Dion* or *Renes*, ſhall bee remoued into the Court already eſtabliſhed at *Paris*, by vertue of the

Edict made in the yeare 1577. or elſe into the great Counſell, at the choiſe and liberty of thoſe of the ſayd religion, as they themſelues ſhal require. Thoſe which ſhall be of the Parliament of *Burdeaux* in the Court eſtabliſhed at *Caſtres*, or in the ſayd great Counſell, as they themſelues ſhall thinke good: & thoſe which ſhall be of Prouence in the Parliament of *Grenoble*. And if the ſayd Courts be not eſtabliſhed within three monethes after the preſentation and ſetting forth of this our preſent Edict, then ſuch of our Parliaments as ſhall haue refuſed, ſhall be forbidden to examine and iudge of the cauſes of thoſe of the ſayd religion.

XLIIII.

Sutes not yet iudged but depending in the ſayd Courts of Parliament and great Counſell of the quality aforeſaid, ſhal be remoued, in what eſtate ſo euer they ſtand in the ſayd Courts, euery one to the Court within the iuriſdiction and liberties wherein they dwell (if either of the parties of the ſayd religiõ do ſo require) within foure monethes after the eſtabliſhment of the ſame; and as for thoſe which ſhalbe diſcontinued and are not in eſtate to iudge (the ſayd of the religion ſhall be enioyned to make declaration vpon the firſt notice and ſignification which ſhall be giuen them of the action in law, and the ſayd time paſt,) they ſhall not afterward be any more admitted to make their ſayd appeales or remoues.

XLV.

The ſayd Courts of *Grenoble* and *Burdeaux*, as alſo that

that of *Caſtres* ſhall keepe the formes and ſtyles of thoſe Parliaments within whoſe precincts they are held, and ſhall ſit in equall number of the one and of the other religion to iudge, if the parties amongſt themſelues agree not to the contrary.

XLVI.

All Iudges to whom directions and order ſhall be giuen, for the executions of definitiue ſentences and finall iudgements, Commiſſions of the ſayd Courts and letters obtained in the Chaunceries of the ſame, as alſo all Sergeants ſhall be bound to execute the ſame, and the ſayd Sergeants to doe all their buſineſſe and matters of execution throughout our Realme without demanding any *Placet*, *Viſa ne pareatis*, vpon paine of ſuſpenſion from their eſtates, and of the charges, damages, and coſts of the parties, the determination of which point ſhall appertaine vnto the ſayd Courts.

XLVII.

There ſhall not any appeales be granted for any cauſes, the determining whereof belongeth to the ſayd Courts, except in matters concerning the Ordinances: and then ſuch appeale and remoue ſhalbe to the neareſt court eſtabliſhed, following our Edict, and the deuiding of the ſuits of the ſaid courts ſhal be iudged of in the next adioyning, the proportion and forme of the ſaid Courts obſerued, wherein the ſuits ſhall be commenced and layd: the court of the Edict in our Parliament of *Paris* excepted, where the ſuits deuided ſhal be deuided in the ſame court by the Iudges which ſhall be by vs named by

our particular letters directed to that end, if the parties do not rather desire to stay the renewing of the sayd Court. And if it happen that one and the same sute be deuided into all the Courts halfe deuided, the deuiding shall be remoued to the said Court of *Paris*.

XLVIII.

The appeales which shall bee made from any Presidents and Counsellers of Courts halfe deuided, shall be iudged by the number of sixe, to the which number the parties shall be bound to referre themselues, for otherwise it shall proceede, any manner of appeales to the contrary notwithstanding.

XLIX.

The triall of Presidents and Counsellers newly elected and made in the sayd Courts halfe deuided, shall be made in our Priuie Counsell, or by the sayd Courts euery one in his place, when they shall consist of a sufficiēt number: & notwithstāding the oath accustomed, shall be by them taken in the Courts, where the sayd Courts shall bee held: and if refuse thereof be made, then in our Priuy Counsell; except those of the Court of *Languedoc*, which shall take their oath at the hands of our Chaunceller, or in the same Court.

L.

We will and ordaine, that the receiuing and admittāce of our officers of the sayd religiō, be iudged and determined in our Courts halfe deuided by the greater number of voices: as it is accustomed to be done

done in other iudgements; ſo that there ſhall not be any need that the affirmatiue voices, or approuing iudgements be more then two thirds, following the Ordenance, which for that cauſe we will to be abrogate.

LI.

There ſhall bee made, handled, and contriued in the ſayd Courts halfe deuided, ſuch queſtions, conſultations and reſolutions, as ſhall appertaine to the publike peace and quietneſſe, and as may concerne the particular eſtate and ciuill gouernment of ſuch cities as the ſayd Courts are held and kept in.

LII.

The Article of the iuriſdiction of the ſayd Courts, ordained by this preſent Edict, ſhall be followed & obſerued, according to his forme and tenour: yea euen in that which doth concerne the executing, or not executing, or the breaking & infringing of our Edicts, whē they of the ſayd religiō ſhall be parties.

LIII.

The vnder officers Royall or others, whoſe admittance belongeth vnto our Courts of Parliamēt, if they be of the ſayd pretended reformed religion, ſhall be examined and admitted in the ſayd Courts, that is to ſay, thoſe within the liberties of the Parliament of *Paris*, *Normandy*, and *Brittaine*, in the ſayd Court of *Paris*; thoſe of *Dolphinie* and *Prouence*, in the Court of *Grenoble*: thoſe of *Burgundy* in the ſayd Court of *Paris* or *Dolphinie*, as they ſhall thinke beſt themſelues: Thoſe of the liberties of *Tholoſa*, in the

Court of *Caſtres*: & thoſe of the Parliament of *Burdeaux* in the Court of *Guyenne*, no oppoſitions, or parties making by others being to be vſed, beſides our Atturnies generall and their ſubſtitutes, and thoſe which are already ſetled in the ſayd offices: & notwithſtanding the oath accuſtomed, ſhall be taken by them in the Courts of Parliament, which ſhall haue nothing to do with their admittance, and in caſe of refuſing to take their oath in the ſayd Parliaments, the ſayd officers ſhall take their oathes in the ſayd Courts, after the taking whereof they ſhall be charged to preſent by ſome Sergeant or Notary the act of their admittance to the Regiſters of the ſayd Court of Parliament, and with them to leaue a copie thereof conferred and examined with the originall by the ſayd Regiſters, whoſe duty it is to regiſter the ſaid actes, vpon paine of paying all the parties coſts and charges: and where the ſayd Regiſters ſhall refuſe to doe the ſame, it ſhall be ſufficient for the ſayd officers to bring backe the act of the ſayd breuiarie diſpatched and ſent away by the ſayd Sergeants or Notaries, & to cauſe the ſame to be regiſtred in the Regiſters court of their ſaid iuriſdictiõs, there to haue recourſe vnto the ſame, vpon paine of the diſanulling of their proceedings & iudgements. And as concerning the officers, whereof there hath not bene accuſtomed any admittance to be made in our ſayd Courts of Parliament, in caſe that they to whõ it belonged did refuſe to proceed to the ſaid examination and admittance, then ſuch officers ſo refuſed ſhal withdraw themſelues from out of the ſaid

Courts

Courts, til ſuch order be taken for them as ſhall belong thereunto.

LIIII.

The officers of the ſaid pretended reformed religion which ſhall hereafter be appointed to ſerue in the body of our ſayd courts of Parliamēt, great Coūſel, court of Accompts, court of Aides, in the office of the Rolles, of the generall Treaſurers of *Fraunce*, or as other officers of the fines; ſhall be examined and admitted into the places where they were wont to be: and in caſe they be reiected and refuſed or iuſtice denied vnto them, then and in ſuch caſe they ſhalbe prouided for by our Priuie Counſell.

LV.

The admitting of our Officers made in the court heretofore eſtabliſhed at *Caſtres*, ſhall continue and abide of force, notwithſtanding whatſoeuer ſentences, iudgements or ordinances paſſed to the contrarie. The admitting alſo of Iudges, Counſellers, Elects, and other Officers of the ſaid religion made in our priuie Counſell, or by Commiſſioners by vs ordained, for the refuſal made by our courts of Parliament, courts of Accounts, and courts of Aides, ſhall ſtand and continue in force, and that as full and abſolute, as if they had bene made in the ſaid courts, by the other Iudges to whō the admittāce doth appertain, & their fees ſhal be anſwered & allowed by the court of Accompts, without any queſtion or doubt made of the ſame. And if any ſuch haue bene razed or croſſed out, they ſhall be reeſtabliſhed and put in againe, without further neede of hauing anie other

command then this present Edict, and without anie shewing of anie other admittance by the said Officers, notwithstanding whatsoeuer iudgements passed to the contrarie: for they shall be to no more end, then as if they had not bene, & void of all force and effect.

LVI.

And during the time that the fines and amercements of the said courts shall come short of answering and defraying the costs and charges of the Officers of Iustice in the said Courts, there shall be by vs appointed a sufficient allowance for the discharge of the said costs, without any leauying of any such moneys vpon the goods of condemned persons.

LVII.

The Presidents and Counsellers of the said pretended reformed religion before admitted into our court of Parliament of *Dolphine*, and into the court of the Edict incorporated into the same, shall continue and enioy their places and degrees before enioyed in the same, that is, the Presidēts, as they haue enioyed them heretofore, and do at this day enioy them, and the Counsellers holding on according to the decrees and ratifications made them in our priuie Counsell.

LVIII.

We declare and pronounce, all sentences, iudgements, proceedings, seysures, sales & decrees, made and graunted against them of the said pretended reformed religion, whether liuing or dead, since the decease

deceaſe of the late deceaſed King *Henry* the ſecond our moſt honorable Lord and father in Law, by reaſon of the ſaid religion, tumults and troubles ſince then befallen, as likewiſe the executions of thoſe iudgements & decrees, from this day forward to be extinct, reuoked, & diſanulled, & the ſame do extinguiſh or fruſtrate, reuoke and diſanull. We ordaine that they ſhal be razed & taken from the Regiſters of the court of Regiſtry, as alſo out of whatſouer other courts, whether High and Great, or Inferiour and lower ones. As we will likewiſe that there be taken away and defaced, all the markes, notes and monuments of the ſaid executions, bookes, and diffamatorie acts againſt their perſons, memorie, and poſterity, and that the places wherein hath bene committed and performed any pulling downe, ruining, or razing for this occaſion, be reſtored in ſuch eſtate as they were, vnto the proprietaries and owners of the ſame, to hold, enioy, and diſpoſe of the ſame as liketh them. And generally, we haue fruſtrated, reuoked, and diſanulled all proceedings and informations made againſt whatſoeuer enterpriſes, pretẽded crimes of high treaſon, and others, which proceedings and iudgements, containing reuniting, incorporation, and confiſcation notwithſtanding, we will that thoſe of the ſaid religion, and others their followers and heires do reenter into the reall and actuall poſſeſſion of all and euerie part of their goods.

LIX.

All maner of proceedings paſt, and all definitiue ſentences and iudgements pronounced during the

troubles againſt thē of the ſaid religion, which haue caried armes, or withdrawne themſelues out of our realme, or within the ſame, into the cities and countries by them held, and that for no other matter then for their religion and the troubles ſake: as likewiſe al maner of ſuits left off long ago, all preſcriptions, aſwell grounded vpon the law, as agreed vpon by couenants, or confirmed by cuſtome, and al ſeiſures made by the Lords vpon Manors or Lordſhips falling in the time of the ſaid troubles, or through lawfull impediments, cauſed through the ſame, as the iuſt examination thereof by our Iudges, ſhall better make to appeare, ſhall be accounted as not done, pronounced or come to paſſe: and we haue declared and do declare them for ſuch, and haue paſſed them ouer, and ſtill do paſſe them ouer for nothing, and that without leauing anie hope to the parties of euer releeuiug themſelues in thoſe caſes, by any maner of meanes: and the rather, ſeeing it is our will and pleaſure that ſuch things ſhould be reſtored vnto the ſame eſtate, wherin they ſtood in former time (the ſaid iudgements & executions of the ſame notwithſtanding) and ſuch poſſeſſion as they enioyed, againe giuen vnto them, and that for the ſame regard and conſideration. And this ordinance ſhall furthermore in like maner take place, in reſpect of others which haue taken partie with them of the ſaid religion, or which haue bene abſent out of our realme becauſe of the troubles. And as concerning the children that were vnder age, of ſuch perſons as were of the aforeſayd quality, and died in the time

of

of the troubles, we reſtore them, *viz.* the ſayd children vnto the ſame eſtate and condition that they were in before time, without redeeming of the ſame, or being bound to disburſe any thing for any fines or amercements impoſed vpon the ſame. And yet we meane not, that the iudgements paſſed by the Iudges, Preſidents, or anie other the inferiour Iudges againſt ſuch of the ſaid religion, or ſuch as haue followed that ſide, and taken parties with thē, ſhould ſtand voyd, if they were paſſed by the ſayd ſitting in the townes poſſeſſed and held by them, and whereunto they might haue free acceſſe.

LX.

The Iudgements paſſed in our courts of Parliament, in matters, the examination, hearing, and determining whereof appertained to the Courts ordained by the Edict of the yeare 1577. and the Articles of *Nerac* and *Flex*, and in which courts the parties haue not willingly proceeded, that is to ſay, haue alleaged and propounded meanes of euaſion, and ſhifts to haue auoyded them, or elſe haue had them miniſtred directly vnto them, through default and want of appearance, as well in matters ciuil as criminall, notwithſtanding which ſhifts, the ſayd parties haue bene conſtrained to continue their courſe of triall: ſhall likewiſe bee made voyde and of no force. And in conſideration of iudgements paſſed againſt thoſe of the ſayd Religion, which haue proceeded willingly and without ſeeking how to be freed from the ſame, ſuch ſentences ſhal ſtand and abide: and yet neuertheleſſe without preiudice

of the execution for the ſame, they may (if they haue any mind thereunto) find reliefe by petition, ſuch as is vſed in ciuill cauſes before the courts ordained by this preſent Edict, ſo that the time limited by the ordinances be not too farre ſpent to their preiudice: and againe vntill ſuch time as the ſaid Courts and Chanceries of the ſame be eſtabliſhed, appeales made by word or writing, and entred by them of the ſaid religion before the Iudges, Regiſters, commiſſioners or executioners of the ſaid definitiue ſentences and iudgements, ſhall haue like effect, as if they were relieued by the Princes letters patents.

LXI.

In all enquiries that ſhall be made, for what cauſe ſoeuer it be in matters ciuill, if the Inquiſitor or commiſſioner be a Catholike, the parties to be examined ſhall know it to be their parts and dutie to agree vpon ſome one to ſtand aſſiſtant with him, and whereas they cannot agree, the ſaid commiſſioner or Inquiſitor ſhall take out of the office ſome one that ſhal be of the ſaid pretended reformed religion: and the ſame courſe ſhall be practiſed when the Commiſſioner or Inquiſitor ſhal be of the ſaid religion for one to ſtand aſſiſtant with him, & the ſame ſhall be a Catholike.

LXII.

We wil and ordaine, that our Iudges may determine of the validity and efficacie of ſuch wils and teſtaments as thoſe of the ſaid religion ſhall be intereſted in, if they require the ſame, and the appeales from the ſaid iudgements ſhall be to be relieued in the

the ſayd courts, ordained for the ſutes of thoſe of the religion: any or all cuſtomes whatſouer contrarie hereunto notwithſtanding; no not that of *Brittaine*.

LXIII.

To meete with all the controuerſies that might happen amongſt our courts of parliament, & thoſe courts belonging to the ſaid courts, and ordained by this our preſent Edict, there ſhal be by vs drawne and ſet downe a good and large direction and order betwixt court and court; and that ſuch a one, as that thoſe of the ſaid pretended reformed religion may wholly and throughly enioy the ſaid Edict: which order and direction ſhall be verified in our courts of parliament, and kept and obſerued without hauing relation to the former going before.

LXIIII.

We forbid all our high courts and others of this realme, to iudge and determine the ciuill and criminall ſuits depending or falling betwixt thoſe of the ſaid religion, the determining and iudging whereof by our Edict is confirmed vnto the ſaid courts of the Edict: prouided that the writ of remoue be demaunded, as it is ſaid in the 40. Article aboue ſpecified.

LXV.

We will alſo (by the way of Prouiſo, and that ſo long as till we haue otherwiſe ordained) that in all ſutes raiſed or hereafter riſing, where they of the ſayd religion ſhal be in the ſtate and quality of plaintifs or defendants, the parties, principals or authors in matters ciuill, wherein our officers and Preſiden-

tiall ſeats haue power to iudge in moſt abſolute and peremptory manner, it may be permitted them, to require that two of the Court where their ſutes muſt be tried and iudged, doe abſtaine from ſitting in iudgement vpon, or medling with them; which two (without further cauſe expreſſed) ſhall know it to be their part and duty thereupon to abſtaine (any thing contained in the ordenance notwithſtanding) whereby the iudged ſhall of neceſſity become competent and free from all deſert of refuſall, without iuſt cauſe: there being reſerued vnto them ſtill ouer and beſides this, ſuch refuſall and exceptions as are grounded vpon right and equity againſt the others: and in criminall matters wherein alſo the ſayd Preſidents, and others the Kings vnder Iudges do determine and iudge as afore in moſt abſolute and peremptory manner, thoſe that come before them (being of the ſayd religion) may require, that three of the ſayd Iudges do leaue of to haue anything to do with their cauſe, without further yeelding of reaſon for any ſuch their requeſt. And the Prouoſt-Marſhals of *Fraunce*, vnder Baylifes, vnder Stewards, Lieutenants of the ſhort robes, and other officers of like quality, ſhall giue iudgement following the ordinances and directions heretofore deliuered, in regard & conſideration of the matter of vagabounds: and as for dwelling places ſurcharged and brought before them for matters concerning the Prouoſtſhip, if they bee of the ſayd religion, they may require that three of the Iudges which haue power to ſit in Iudgement, would notwithſtanding ceaſe and abſtaine

abſtaine from dealing at all in their cauſes and matters, and that thereupon the ſayd three ſhall accordingly take it their parts to giue ouer all dealing in the ſame, without further expectation of any cauſe or reaſon for the ſame: excepted alwayes if in the company where the ſayd cauſes ſhall bee iudged, there be to be found to the number of two in ciuill matters, and to the number of three in criminal cauſes of the ſayd religion: for in ſuch caſe it ſhall not be permitted them to take vp any ſuch exceptions againſt any, without ſhewing of good and ſufficient reaſon: which courſe ſhall be common and reciprocally vſed by the Catholikes according to the forme and manner aboue ſpecified, in regard of the ſayd refuſall and exceptions taken againſt any of the Iudges, whereas thoſe of the ſayd pretended reformed religion ſhall be of the greater number. We do not meane notwithſtanding, that the ſayd Preſidentiall roomes of Prouoſt-Marſhals, vnder-Baylifs, vnder-Stewards, & others which haue authority to iudge in abſolute & peremptory maner, ſhold take by vertue of that which hath bin ſaid the knowledge of the troubles paſt. And as for the crimes & outrages cõming vppon other occaſion then the troubles ſince the beginning of the moneth of March, from the yeare 1585. vnto the end of the yeare 1597. in caſe that they come to their hearing and determining, we will that therein they may make appeale to haue their cauſes brought before the Courts ordained by this preſent Edict. As it ſhall in like manner be practiſed for ſuch Catholikes as haue bene companions

in wickedneſſe, and where thoſe of the ſayd pretended reformed religion ſhall be parties.

LXVI.

We will likewiſe and ordaine, that from henceforth in all manner of inſtructions being of other quality then the informations of Criminall controuerſies in the Lieutenãtries of *Tholoſa*, *Carcaſſonne*, *Rouergue*, *Loragais*, *Beziers*, *Montpellier* and *Niſmes*, the Magiſtrate or Commiſſioner deputed for the ſayd inſtructions, if he be a Catholike, ſhalbe bound to take vnto him one of the pretended reformed religion for an aſſiſtãt, being ſuch as the parties ſhalbe agreed vpon, and in caſe they cannot agree vpon any one, then there ſhall be taken out of the office one of the ſayd religion, by the foreſayd Magiſtrate or Commiſſioner: as in like caſe if the ſayd Magiſtrate or Commiſſioner bee of the ſayd Religion, he ſhall be bound in the ſame manner as is aforeſayd to take a Catholike aſſiſtant.

LXVII.

When there ſhal be called in queſtion any criminall controuerſie by the Prouoſts-Marſhals or their deputies, againſt any one of the ſayd religion that is ſetled in a dwelling place, as charging and accuſing him of ſome capital crime; the ſaid Prouoſts or their deputies, if they be Catholikes, ſhalbe bound to call to the hearing, examining, and determining of the inſtructiõs or inditemẽt framed to the matter, one aſſiſtant of the ſayd Religion: and the ſayd aſſiſtant ſhall ioyne with him in the iudgement of competency, and in the iudgement or ſentence definitiue

to

to be pronounced in the ſayd criminall cauſe: which competency or indifferency cannot be iudged but in the Preſidentiall roome or iuriſdiction next adioyning, in an open aſſembly, with the principall officers of the ſayd ſeate, which ſhalbe found vpon the places, vpon paine of a nullity; except that ſuch as are come before them had made requeſt, that the competency might be iudged in the ſayd Court ordained for the preſent Edict. In which caſe of the dwelling houſes in the Prouinces of *Guyenne*, *Languedoc*, *Prouence*, & *Dolphinie*, the Subſtitutes of our Atturneyes generall in the ſaid courts ſhall cauſe (at the requeſt of ſuch as are there ſetled in houſes) to be brought into the ſame the charges & informations put vp againſt them, that ſo they may know and diſcerne whether the matters be capitall or no, that afterward according to the quality of the crimes they may be by the ſayd Courts referred to the ordinary, or to be iudged by the authority of the Prouoſts, as they ſhall ſee reaſon moſt to perſwade them to doe, obſeruing what is contained in our preſent Edict. And the Preſidentiall Iudges, Prouoſt-Marſhals, vnder-Balyfs, deputy Lieutenants and others which haue abſolute power definitiuely and peremptorily to iudge, ſhall be bound, reſpectiuely to obey and ſatisfy the iuriſdictions which ſhalbe inioyned them by the ſayd Courts: altogether in ſuch ſort as they haue accuſtomed to do vnto the ſayd Parliaments, vppon paine of being depriued of their eſtate and dignity.

LXVIII

All Cries, Billes of ſale, and port-ſales of heritages, by which any man goeth about to proſecute the courſe of the law and directions of the Decree, ſhall be made in places and at houres accuſtomed, if it may poſſibly be ſo done, following the maner layd downe in our ordinances; or elſe in the publike markets, if ſo be in the places where ſuch heritages are ſituate and lying there be any market kept; but and if there be not, then the ſame ſhall be done in the market towne lying neareſt to the ſayd heritages, within the iuriſdiction and precincts of the iudiciall ſeat, where deliuerie of ſuch goods is to be made ouer into another mans poſſeſſion: and the affixes or billes of ſale ſhall be ſet vpon the poſts in the ſaid market, and at the entrance of the iudgement hall in the ſaid place, and by this meanes the ſaid cries of ſale ſhall ſtand good and effectuall, and proceede according to the contents and meaning of the decree, not being adiudged amongſt the courſes that are croſſed and diſanulled, howſoeuer they might be alledged againſt the ſame, to that end and purpoſe.

LXIX

All titles, papers, euidences, and inſtruments, which haue bene taken, ſhall be reſtored and giuen backe againe, both on the one ſide and on the other, vnto them vnto whome they appertaine, although the ſaid papers, or the Caſtles and houſes wherein they were kept, haue bene taken and ſeazed vpon, either by ſpeciall commiſſions from the laſt deceaſed king our moſt honorable Lord and brother in law, or from our ſelfe, or by the commandement of the

Gouernours

Gouernours and Lieutenants generall of our prouinces, or by the authority of the chiefe and principall on the other ſide, or vpon what other pretext & colour ſoeuer it may be.

LXX

Their children which haue withdrawne themſelues out of our kingdome, at any time ſince the death of the deceaſed king *Henry* the ſecond, our moſt honourable Lord & father in law, for the cauſe of Religion and of the troubles, although that the ſaid children be borne out of the Reame, ſhall be held and accompted for naturall Frenchmen, and as inhabiting and dwelling in our kingdome, and we haue declared and do declare them to be ſuch, without ſuyng out of any writs of naturalization, or any other warrant from vs, then this preſent Edict, all maner of ordinances contrarie hereunto notwithſtanding, which we haue abrogated & do abrogate: and yet we charge and command, that the ſayd children born in ſtrange countreys, ſhal be bound within ten yeares after the publiſhing of this preſent Edict, to come and dwell in this our Realme.

LXXI

Thoſe of the ſaid pretended reformed Religion, and others which haue followed that ſide, which had taken to farme any Offices, Land, Toll, forraine impoſitions, and other rights belonging vnto vs, and haue not bene able to inioy the ſame becauſe of the troubles, ſhall ſtand diſcharged, and we do diſcharge them of that which they haue not receiued of the ſaid farmes, or which without any fraude they haue

paid elſewhere, then into the receipts of our Fine offices, all maner of obligations paſſed by them concerning theſe matters notwithſtanding.

LXXII

All maner of places, cities and Prouinces of our Realme, Countreys, Lands and Dominions, in obeiſſance vnto vs, ſhall vſe and enioy the ſame priuiledges, immunities, liberties, freedomes, faires, markets, iuriſdictions and ſeats of Iuſtice, which they vſed and enioyed before the troubles began, in the moneth of March in the yeare 1585. and others going before: all letters to the contrary, and whatſoeuer tranſlations of any of the ſaid iudiciall ſeats notwithſtanding: prouided that they haue bene done onely vpon the occaſion of the troubles: which ſeats of Iuſtice ſhall be reduced and reeſtabliſhed in the cities and places where they were before time.

LXXIII

If there be as yet anie priſoners which are held by authority of Iuſtice or otherwiſe, as namely in the galleys, vpon the occaſion of the troubles, or of the ſaid Religion, they ſhall be enlarged and ſet at full libertie.

LXXIIII

Thoſe of the ſaid Religion ſhall not hereafter be ſurcharged or ouerborne with anymaner of charges ordinarie or extraordinarie, more then the Catholikes, & according to the proportion of their goods and abilitie: and as for ſuch as do find themſelues ouercharged, they ſhall haue their redreſſe before the Iudges, to whome the examination of ſuch matters doth

dothappertaine. And all our Subiects as well thoſe of the Catholike, as thoſe of the pretended reformed Religion, ſhall indifferently be diſcharged of all charges which haue bene impoſed vpon the one ſide or vpon the other, during the troubles, by them which were of the contrarie partie and not conſenting. And ſo in like maner of debts ariſing and growing due but not paid, and of the coſts and charges defraied & laid out without their conſent. But there ſhall not anie demand be made of the fruites which ſhall haue bene imployed in the paiment of the ſaid charges.

LXXV

Our meaning likewiſe is not that thoſe of the ſaid Religion and others which haue taken partie with them, neither yet that the Catholikes which were dwelling in the cities and places by them forcibly held and taken, and were made to contribute to thē, may be ſued for the paiment of the taxes, ſubſidies, graunts, great fifteenes, litle fifteenes, toles, reparations, and other impoſitions and helpes falling, & impoſed vpon them during the troubles happening before, & vnto our comming to the Crowne, whether it be by the Edicts and Preceptes of the deceaſed Kings our Predeceſſours, or by the aduice and counſell of the Gouernours and Eſtates of the prouinces, Courts of Parliament and other Courts: we haue diſcharged and acquited & do diſcharge and acquite them, forbidding our generall Treaſurers of Fraunce and of our Fine Offices, our Receiuers, generall and particular, their commiſſioners, & bro-

kers, and others the attendants & Commiſſioners of our Fine offices, to ſearch, moleſt, or diſquiet thē directly or indirectly in any maner of ſort whatſoeuer.

LXXVI.

All Dukes, Lords, Knights, Gentlemen, incorporations of Cities, and Communalties, and all others which haue aided and releiued them, their widowes, heyres, and ſucceſſors ſhall ſtand quit and diſcharged of all moneyes by them taken and leuied, whether of the kings money to what ſumme ſoeuer it might amount, or of thoſe raiſed of the Cities, communalties & particular perſons, of rents, reuenewes, plate, the ſale of the mouables of Eccleſiaſticall perſons and others, timber, trees, whether they were of demaine or others, amercements, booties, ranſoms, or monies of any other nature whatſoeuer, by them taken vpon the occaſion of the troubles begunne in the moneth of March 1585. and the other troubles going before, euen vnto our comming to the Crowne, ſo that neither they nor thoſe which ſhall haue bin by thē committed & ſet on worke for the leuying of the ſayd moneyes, or which haue giuen or furniſhed them therewith by their ordinances, ſhall be any manner of way ſearched or inquired after, either for the preſent or in any other time to come, and both they and their Commiſſioners ſhall ſtand quit & diſcharged of all maner of ordering & diſpoſing of the ſaid moneys, bringing of al maner of diſcharges (within foure moneths after the publicatiō of this preſent Edict, made in the court of Parliamēt of *Paris*) acquittances iuſtly & truly obtained of the

the heads of them of the religion, or of them which ſhall haue bene by the ſayd leaders and heads made Commiſſioners to audit and take the accompts, or of the communalties of the Cities, which haue had commandement and charge during the ſayd troubles. They ſhall likewiſe ſtand acquitted of all feates of hoſtilitie, leauies and conducts of ſouldiers, coyning and rating of moneyes, made according to the appointment of the ſayd heads and Commaunders, melting and taking of artillery and munitions, making of gun-pouder and ſalt-peter, taking, fortifying, diſmantling and ouerthrowing of Cities, Caſtles, Boroughes, and hamlets, attempts made vppon the ſame, burnings and pullings downe of Churches and houſes, eſtabliſhing of Iuſtice, iudgements, and executing of the ſame, whether it were in ciuill matters or criminall, rule and gouernment framed amongſt themſelues, voyages, intelligences, traficke, treaties & contracts made with all ſtraunge Princes and communalties, and bringing in of the ſayd ſtrangers into the Cities and other places of our Realme, and generally of all that which hath bene done, acted, geſted, and traded during, the ſaid troubles ſince the death of King *Henry* the ſecond, our moſt Hononrable Lord and Father in Law, by them of the ſayd Religion, and others which haue taken parties with them, although that it ought to be particularly expreſſed and ſpecified.

LXXVIII.

Thoſe alſo of the ſayd relgion ſhall ſtand diſcharged of all both generall and prouinciall aſſemblies,

by them made and holden either at *Mante*, or afterwardin anie other place, vntill this preſent, in like maner of counſels eſtabliſhed by them, and ordainedby the prouinces, conſultations, ordinances, orders and directions giuen to the ſaid aſſemblies and Counſels, ſetting and augmenting of garriſons, muſtering of ſouldiers, leauying and taking of our moneyes, were it in the hands of our Receiuers general or particular, collectors of pariſhes, or otherwiſe in what maner ſoeuer it were, iudgement vnder ſeale, continuance or new eſtabliſhing of treaties, & toles & the receipt thereof, namely at *Roan*, and vpon the riuer of *Charante*, *Garonne*, of *Roſne* and *Dordone*, armories and fights by Sea, fortifications of cities, caſtles and places, impoſitions of mony, borowing & receipt of the ſaid moneys, diſplacing of our Receiuers, and Farmers, and other officers, the eſtabliſhing of others in their places, and of all manner of marches, vnions, and trades made as well within as without our Realme: and generally of all that which hath bene done, deliberated, written and ordained by the ſaid Aſſemblies and Counſels. Thoſe which haue giuen their aduiſe, ſigned & executed, cauſed to ſigne and execute the ſayd ordinances, rules & conſultations, not being to be ſearched or inquired after, neither yet their widowes, heires, or ſucceſſors, for the time preſent, nor any time hereafter to come: howſoeuer euerie of the particulars be not here full ſet downe and declared: and as for our Attorneyes generall, their ſubſtitutes, and all thoſe which might pretend anie intereſt or dealing there-

therein by any maner of meanes whatſoeuer, we inioyne them perpetuall ſilence in all and euerie one of the ſaid points: all iudgements ſentences, determinations, informations & proceedings to the contrarie notwithſtanding.

LXXVIII.

We further approue, ratifie and authoriſe the accounts which haue bene heard, taken and examined by the Deputies of the ſayd aſſembly, and we will that they, as likewiſe their acquittances and particulars which haue bene giuen vp by accomptants, be caried into our court of Accounts of *Paris*, three moneths after the publication of the preſent Edict, put into the hands of our Atturny generall to be deliuered to the *Cuſtos Rotulorum* and Regiſters of our ſaid court, there to haue recourſe vnto thē alwayes, or ſo oft as neceſſity ſhall require, and there ſhal not be any refuſing or denying to receiue the ſaid accounts: neither yet any cauſe of commanding the ſaid Accomptants to appeare or in anie ſort to be puniſhed, except in caſe of omitting & leauing out of ſome receits, and foiſting in of falſe acquittances: Commanding our Atturney general to ſay nothing about the remainder, or that which is behind, or about their order and maner of proceeding, as not hauing bene well and ſufficiently looked vnto. Forbidding the people, & men imployed in our courts of Accounts, as well of *Paris*, as of other prouinces where they are eſtabliſhed, to take any acknowledgment of the ſame, in anie ſort or manner whatſoeuer.

LXXIX.

And as for the accounts that haue not as yet bin giuen vp, our will is, that they ſhold be audited, perfected, and examined by the Commiſſioners which ſhall be deputed by vs thereunto: and they without making any ſcruple, ſhall paſſe the ſame, allowing all ſuch parties payd by the ſayd Comptants, by vertue of the ordinances of the ſaid Aſſembly, or others hauing power and authoritie thereunto.

LXXX.

All Collectors, Receiuers, Farmers, and all others ſhall ſtand well and truly diſcharged of all the ſummes of moneyes which they haue paid to the ſaid Commiſſioners of the ſaid Aſſembly, of what nature ſoeuer they be, vnto the laſt day of this moneth. And we will that all ſhal be paſſed and allowed for accounts, which ſhalbe giuen vp in our courts of Accounts neatly and ſimply, by vertue of acquittances which ſhall hereafter be brought in: and if any were afterward diſpatched or deliuered, they ſhall ſtand as none: and thoſe which ſhall accept of, or deliuer them ſhall be condemned in an amercement of falſe imployment. And whereas there haue bene already accounts giuen vp, vpon which there ſhould haue fallen ſome charges, we haue for this cõſideration taken away & eaſed thẽ of the ſame, & haue reeſtabliſhed, & do reeſtabliſh the ſaid perſons fully by vertue of theſe preſents: & there ſhall not anie particular letters, or any other thing then the copie of this preſent article be demanded or required of them, for that which hath paſſed before.

LXXXI.

LXXXI.

The Gouernours, Captaines, Conſuls, and other perſons put in commiſſion for the taking vp of moneyes to pay the garriſons of places holden by them of the ſaid religion, and whom our pariſhionall receiuers & Collectors haue furniſhed by loane vpon their bils and obligations, whether it were by conſtraint, or by warrant and commandement from the generall Treaſurers, the moneyes neceſſarie for the maintenance of the ſaid garriſons, vnto the iumping & falling in of that which was brought and wrought by the eſtate which we haue cauſed to be addreſſed in the beginning of the yeare 1596. and the augmentation and enlargement afterward graunted by vs, ſhall be held quitted & diſcharged of that which hath bin payd for the fact aboue ſpecified, although there be no expreſſe mention made thereof in the ſayd billes and obligations: which ſhal become vnto them as nothing: and for the ſatisfying thereof, the generall treaſurers in euerie their generalitie ſhall cauſe to be directed vnto the ſaid Collectors, by the particular Treaſurers their acquittances: and by the generall Receiuers their acquittances to the particular Receiuers: and the diſcharge of ſuch generall Receiuers, ſhall be the ſummes which they haue giuen vp in account, in ſuch ſort as hath bene ſayd, indorſed vpon the precepts giuen out by the Treaſurer of ſcarſity, vnder the names of the generall Treaſurers extraordinary of our warres, for the payment of the ſayd garriſons. And wheras the precepts ſhall not amount to ſo much as our ſaid eſtate and

augmentation of the yeare 1596. beareth, we ordaine that there be diſpatched and ſent out new precepts, concerning that which is wanting, for the diſcharge of thoſe which ſtand countable to vs, and for the making of reſtitution of thoſe promiſes and obligations, in ſuch ſort as that there may not remaine any thing to be demaunded hereafter of them which haue thereby engaged themſelues, and that all maner of writs or letters of allowance that ſhall be neceſſarie for the diſcharge of thoſe which do ſtand countable, be diſpatched and graunted by vertue of this preſent article.

LXXXII.

Againe, thoſe of the ſaid religion ſhall leaue off and ſurceaſe from henceforth all maner of practiſes, trafficke, and intelligences, as wel within as without our realme: and the ſaid aſſemblies and Counſels eſtabliſhed within the prouinces, ſhal ſeparate themſelues and breake vp with ſpeede: and all leagues & aſſociations already made or to be made, vpon what color or pretext ſoeuer it may be, to the preiudice of our preſent Edict, ſhall be razed and diſanulled, as we do raze and diſanull them: expreſly forbidding all our ſubiects hereafter to make any concurſes, leauyings of moneys, without our leaue & licenſe, fortifications, billing or banding of men, congregations and aſſemblies, other then thoſe which are permitted thē by our preſent Edict, and without armes. And this we forbid & forewarne thē of, vpon paine of being moſt ſeuerely puniſhed, & as contemners and breakers of our precepts and ordinances.

LXXXIII

LXXXIII

All Prizes that haue bene taken at Sea during the troubles, by vertue of licenſe or letters of Mart granted, and all ſuch robberies as haue bin made by land, vpon them of the contrarie partie, and which haue bene determined by Iudges and Commiſſioners of the Admiraltie, or by the head and chiefe of them of the Religion, or their Counſell, ſhall lye dead and ſmoothered vnder the benefit of our preſẽt Edict, it not being permitted, that they ſhould commence anie ſute for the ſame: neither ſhall the Captaines which haue taken the ſaid prizes, their ſureties, the ſaid Iudges and Officers, their wiues and heires, be ſearched or inquired after, neither moleſted in anie maner of ſort, all Iudgements of our priuie Counſel and Parliaments, and all letters of Mart and ſeazures depending and not iudged (whereof we will haue them to be fully and wholly eaſed and ſet free) notwithſtanding.

LXXXIIII

In like maner thoſe of the ſaid Religion ſhall not be ſearched or inquired after, for the reſiſtances and impeachments by them committed heretofore, and thoſe ſince the troubles ended in the execution of iudgements and iudiciall ſentences, graunted and giuen out for the reeſtabliſhing of the Catholike Apoſtolike, Romiſh Religion, in diuerſe places of this Realme.

LXXXV

And as concerning whatſoeuer hath bene done or taken during the troubles, either without any ma-

ner of hoſtilitie, or by way of hoſtilitie, contrarie to the publike or particular orders & appointment of the heads and chiefeſt perſons, or the communalities of the Prouinces which had commaundement, it ſhall be lawfull to ſue for the redreſſe of the ſame by way of Iuſtice

LXXXVI

In as much neuertheleſſe as that if ſuch things as haue bene done contrary to the rules and good orders eſtabliſhed, both on the one part and on the other, be indifferently excepted and reſtrained from being within the benefite of the generall pardon eſtabliſhed by our preſent Edict, and ſtand ſtill ſubiect to be ſearched and inquired after, there be no ſouldier, but that he may be adiudged to be puniſhed, whereupon might enſue a renuing of troubles: For this cauſe we will and ordaine, that only the curſed and execrable caſes and miſdemeanours ſtand excepted from the benefite of the ſaid pardon, as namely rapes and rauiſhing of wiues and maides, burnings and conſumings by fire, murthers and robberies committed by trecherie, and wilfully, and that not in the feats of hoſtilitie, but vpon ſome particular grudge and contrarie to the lawes of armes, infringing and violating of paſſeports and protections, with the committing of murther and pillages without anie warrant, in reſpect of them of the Religion and others which haue taken the part of ſuch as were the chiefe, and had authoritie ouer them, grounded vpon particular occaſions which did mooue them to commaund and ordaine the ſame.

LXXXVII

We ordaine likewiſe, that the puniſhing of crimes and treſpaſſes committed amongſt men of the ſame ſide and partie, (if it be not in ſuch caſes and deedes as they were enioyned to do by the chiefe of the one ſide and of the other, according to the neceſſitie, Lawes and Orders of armes) ſhall be looked vnto & executed: and as concerning the leuying and exacting of moneys, bearing of armes, and other feats of warre grounded vpon priuate authoritie and without good auouch, it ſhall be proſecuted by way of Iuſtice.

LXXXVIII

The ruines and razings of Cities diſmantled during the troubles, may by our permiſſion be reedified and repaired by the inhabitants, at their coſts & charges, and the prouiſoes graunted heretofore to that end, ſhall hold and haue place.

LXXXIX

We ordaine and will, and it pleaſeth vs, that all the Lords, Knights, Gentlemen and others, of what qualitie or condition ſoeuer they be, of the ſaid pretended reformed Religion, and others which haue taken partie with them, do reenter and become effectually conſetued in the enioying of all and euery part of their goods, rights, titles, accompts, dignities and actions, the Iudgements following in the times of the ſaid troubles and by reaſon thereof notwithſtanding: the which iudgements, ſeazures and definitiue ſentences, and whatſoeuer elſe ſhold

haue enſued, we haue to this end, declared and doe declare, to be none, and of no effect and value.

XC

The purchaſes that thoſe of the pretended reformed Religion and others which haue taken partie with them, (haue they done it by the authoritie of anie others then of the deceaſed Kings our Predeceſſours,) if they be any of the immoueables belonging to the Church, ſhal take no place or effect. But rather we graunt and will, and it pleaſeth vs, that the ſaid Church-men reenter incontinently and without delay, and be conſerued in the poſſeſſion and real enioying of the ſaid goods ſo aliened, without being bound to reſtore the prices of the ſaid ſales: and that (notwithſtanding the ſaid cõtracts of ſale, which to that effect we haue razed out & reuoked as none, and ſo alſo, as that the ſaid purchaſers ſhall not haue any redreſſe or reliefe by courſe of law, of them which were the Chiefe, and by whoſe authoritie the ſaid goods haue bene ſold) may yet notwithſtanding get into their purſes againe, the moneys that they haue truly and without fraud diſburſed, there ſhall be graunted out our letters patents of permiſſion to them of the ſaid Religion, to impoſe & make euen vpon them the ſummes whereunto the ſaid ſales ſhall amount, and the purchaſers of the ſaid goods may not pretend any action for their damages & intereſts, for lack of the enioying of them: but rather they ſhal be content with the reſtoring of the money laid out by them for the price of the ſayd

pur-

purchaſes, reckening for part of paiment of the ſaid price, the fruits by them reaped thereupon, in caſe that the ſaid ſale be found to be made at a verie low and vniuſt price.

XCI.

And to the end that aſwell our Iuſtices and Officers, as other our ſubiects, may be clearely and with all aſſurance aduertiſed of our will and intention, & to take away all vncertainties and doubts, which might ariſe by reaſon of the former Edicts, through the diuerſe variableneſſe that is in them, we haue declared and do declare, all other the former Edicts, ſecret Articles, letters, declarations, qualifications, reſtraints, interpretations, iudgements, and inrolements, as well ſecret as other conſultations heretofore made by our ſelfe or others our predeceſſors, in our Courts of Parliament and elſewhere, concerning the matter of the ſayd Religion, and troubles cauſed in our ſaid Realme, to be of no effect and value; which together with the things therein annihilated and diſanulled, we haue by this our preſent Edict abrogated and diſallowed, and do abrogate and diſallow, and from henceforth (as then we did) race, reuoke, and diſanull them: expreſly declaring that we will that this our Edict be firme and inuiolable, kept and obſerued, as well by our ſayd Iuſtices and officers, as other our Subiects, without leauing or hauing any regard vnto all that which might be contrary or derogatorie vnto it.

XCII.

And for the ſtronger aſſurance of the maintai-

ning & obſeruing of the ſame, as we deſire it ſhold, we will, ordaine, and it is our pleaſure, that all Gouernors and Lieutenants generall of our Prouinces, Baylifs, Lieutenants ſpecial, and other ordinary Iudges of the Cities of our Realme, preſently after the receipt of the ſayd Edict, do cauſe it to be obſerued and kept, euery one in his place: as alſo the Mayors, Eſchetors, Conſuls and Iurats of Cities, aſwell thoſe that continue but one yeare, as thoſe that are perpetuall. We likewiſe enioyne our ſayd Baylifs, Gouernours or their deputies, and other Iudges, to take an oath of the chiefe inhabitants of the ſayd Cities, as well of the one as of the other Religion, for the maintaining of the preſent Edict, incontinently after the publiſhing of the ſame: taking al them of the ſayd Cities into our protection and ſafegard, and commending the one to the good obſeruing and and marking of another, and charging them reſpectiuely and by publike actes to aunſwere and curteouſly fulfill our requeſts, in diſcouering the reſiſtances which ſhall bee made againſt or in our ſayd Edict within the ſayd Cities, by the inhabitants of the ſame, or elſe to preſent and bring before the Iuſtices the ſayd reſiſters.

XCIII.

We commaund our louing friends, and faithfull people, keeping our Courts of Parliament, Courts of accompts, and Courts of Aides, that incontinently after the preſent Edict receiued, they let al maner of things ceaſe, and vpon paine of hauing whatſoeuer they ſhall continue to do diſanulled, to take the like

like oath as aboue, and to cauſe the ſame our Edict to be publiſhed and inrolled in our ſayd Courts according to the forme and tenour of the ſame, ſincerely and ſimply, without vſing of any manner of qualifications, reſtraints, declarations, or ſecret regiſters, and that without expecting or looking for any other prouocation or commandement from vs: and of our Atturneys general, incontinently, & without delay, to require and put in practiſe the publiſhing of the ſame.

XCIIII.

So likewiſe we giue in charge to our ſayd Seruants and officers of our ſayd Courts of Parliament, Courts of Accompts, and Courts of Aides, Baylifs, Gouernours, Prouoſts, and others our Iuſtices and officers to whom it ſhall belong, and to their deputies, that they cauſe to be read, publiſhed & enregiſtred this our preſent Edict and Ordenance in their Courts and iuriſdictions, and the ſame to keepe, maintaine, and obſerue from point to point, and to cauſe all them whom it concerneth, to enioy and vſe whatſoeuer contained in the ſame in all full, ample and peaceable maner, ſtaying and ceaſing and cauſing to ſtay and ceaſe all troubles & impeachments to the contrary: for ſuch is our will and pleaſure. In witneſſe wherof we haue ſigned theſe preſents with our owne hand, and vnto the ſame, that ſo they may become a firme and ſtable thing for euer, cauſed our ſeale to be ſet & put. Giuen at *Nantz* in the moneth of Aprill, and in the yeare of grace 1598. And of our Raigne the ninth.

Signed. *Henry.*

By the king ſitting in this Counſell.

Forget.

And vpon the ſide. *Viſa.*

And ſealed with the great ſeale, with greene waxe, vpon a ribond of red and greene ſilke.

Read, publiſhed, and enregiſtred, yea and that the Atturney generall for the king at *Paris* in the Parliament the xxv. of February 1599. conſenting thereunto.

Signed. *Voiſin.*

Reade, publiſhed and regiſtred in the Court of Accompts, yea and that with the conſent of the Atturney generall of the king. The laſt day of March 1599.

Signed. *De la Fontaine.*

Read, publiſhed, and regiſtred, and yea that the kings Atturney generall conſenting thereto, at *Paris*, in the Court of Aides, the thirtieth of Aprill 1599.

Signed. *Bernard.*

FINIS.